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The mighty lion, before whom stood the little *jackal*, the faithful spy of the king of beasts. *Arab. and Pope's M. Serib.*
JACKANAPES. *n. f.* [*jack* and *ape*.]
 1. Monkey; an ape.
 2. A coxcomb; an impertinent.

Which is he?
 —That *jackanapes* with fears.
 People wondered how such a young upstart *jackanapes* should grow so pert and faucy, and take so much upon him. *Arab.*
JACKDAW. *n. f.* [*jack* and *daw*.] A cock daw; a bird taught to imitate the human voice.
 To impose on a child to get by heart a long scroll of phrases, without any ideas, is a practice fitter for a *jackdaw* than for any thing that wears the shape of man. *Watts.*

JACKET. *n. f.* [*jaquet*, French.]
 1. A short coat; a close waistcoat.
 In a blue *jacket*, with a cros of red. *Hubbard's Tale.*
 And hens, and dogs, and hogs are feeding by;
 And here a tailor's *jacket* hangs to dry. *Swift.*
 Jack pudding, in his party-colour'd *jacket*,
 Tosses the glove, and jokes at ev'ry packet. *Gay.*

2. To beat one's *JACKET*, is to beat the man.
 She fell upon the *jacket* of the parson, who stood gaping at her. *L'Estrange.*

JACON'S LADDER. *n. f.* The same with Greek valerian.
JACON'S STAFF. *n. f.*
 1. A pilgrim's staff.
 2. Staff concealing a dagger.
 3. A cros staff; a kind of astrolabe.

JACOBINE. *n. f.* A pidgeon with a high tuft. *Ainsworth.*
JACTITATION. *n. f.* [*jactito*, Latin.] Tossing; motion; restlessness; heaving.

If the patient be surpris'd with *jactitation*, or great oppression about the stomach, expect no relief from cordials. *Harv.*
JACULATION. *n. f.* [*jaculatio*, Latin.] The act of throwing missile weapons.

So hills amid' the air encounter'd hills,
 Hurl'd to and fro with *jaculation* dire. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
JADE. *n. f.* [The etymology of this word is doubtful: *Skinner* derives it from *goad*, a goad, or spur.]

1. A horse of no spirit; a hired horse; a worthless nag.
 Alas, what wights are these that load my heart!
 I am as dull as Winter-starved sheep,
 Tird as a *jade* in overladen cart. *Sidney.*

When they should endure the bloody spur,
 They fall their crest, and, like deceitful *jades*,
 Sink in the cryal. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*

The horsemen sit like fixed candlesticks,
 With torches in their hand; and their poor *jades*
 Lob down their heads, dropping the head and hips. *Shakespeare.*

To other regions
 France is a stable, we that dwell in't *jades*;
 Therefore to th' war. *Shakespeare. All's well that ends well.*

So have I seen with armed heel
 A wight beset a commonweal,
 While still the more he kick'd and spur'd;
 The less the fullen *jade* has stir'd. *Hudibras, p. i.*

The plain nag came upon the trial to prove those to be
jades that made sport with him. *L'Estrange.*

False steps but help them to renew their race,
 As, after stumbling, *jades* will mend their pace. *Pope.*

2. A sorry woman. A word of contempt noting sometimes age, but generally vice.
 Shall these, these old *jades*, past the flower
 Of youth, that you have, pass you. *Chapman's Iliads.*

But she, the cunning't *jade* alive,
 Says, 'tis the ready way to thrive,
 By sharing female bounties. *Stepney.*

Get in, huffy: now will I perfume this young *jade*, and discover the intrigue. *Southerne's Innocent Adultery.*

In diamonds, pearl, and rich brocades,
 She shines the first of batter'd *jades*,
 And flutters in her pride. *Swift.*

3. A young woman: in irony and slight contempt.
 You see now and then some handsome young *jades* among them: the sluts have very often white teeth and black eyes. *Add.*

JADE. *n. f.* A species of stone.
 The *jade* is a species of the jasper, and of extreme hardness. Its colour is composed of a pale blueish grey, or asbestine, and a pale green, not simple and uniform, but intermixed. It appears dull and coarse on the surface, but it takes a very elegant and high polish. It is found in the East Indies, and is much used by the Turks for handles of sabres. It is so highly esteemed by the Indians as to be called the divine stone: they wear it externally as a remedy for the gravel, and an amulet to preserve them from the bite of venomous animals. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

To *JADE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To tire; to harass; to dispirit; to weary.
 With his banners, and his well-paid ranks,
 The ne'er-yet-beaten horse of Parthia
 We've *jaded* out o' th' field. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

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It is good in discourse to vary and intermingle speech of the present occasion with arguments; for it is a dull thing to tire and *jade* any thing too far. *Bacon's Essays.*

If fleet dragon's progeny at last
 Proves *jaded*, and in frequent matches cast,
 No favour for the stallion we retain,
 And no respect for the degenerate strain. *Dryden's Juven.*

The mind once *jaded*, by an attempt above its power, is very hardly brought to exert its force again. *Locke.*

There are seasons when the brain is overtired or *jaded* with study or thinking; or upon some other accounts animal nature may be languid or cloudy, and unfit to assist the spirit in meditation. *Watts's Logic.*

2. To overbear; to crush; to degrade; to harass, as a horse that is ridden too hard.
 If we live thus tamely,
 To be thus *jaded* by a piece of farrel,
 Farewell nobility. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

3. To employ in vile offices.
 The honourable blood
 Must not be shed by such a *jaded* groom. *Shakespeare. Ham. VI.*

4. To ride; to rule with tyranny.
 I do not now fool myself, to let imagination *jade* me; for every reason excites to this. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*

To *JADE.* *v. n.* To lose spirit; to sink.
 Many offer at the effects of friendship, but they do not last: they are promising in the beginning, but they fail and *jade* and tire in the prosecution. *South's Sermon.*

JADISH. *adj.* [from *jade*.]
 1. Vicious; bad, as an horse.
 That hors'd us on their backs, to show us
 A *jadish* trick at last, and throw us. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

When once the people get the *jadish* trick
 Of throwing off their kings, no ruler's safe. *South.*

2. Unchaste; incontinent.
 'Tis to no boot to be jealous of a woman; for if the humour takes her to be *jadish*, not all the locks and eyes in nature can keep her honest. *L'Estrange.*

To *JAGG.* *v. a.* [*jagga*, fits or holes, Welsh.] To cut into indentures; to cut into teeth like those of a saw.
 Some leaves are round, some long, some square, and many jagged on the sides. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The jagging of pinks and gilliflowers is like the inequality of oak-leaves; but they never have any small plain parts. *Bacon.*

The banks of that sea must be jagged and torn by the impetuous assaults, or the silent underminings of waves; violent rains must wash down earth from the tops of mountains. *Bentley.*

An alder-tree is one among the lesser trees, whose younger branches are soft, and whose leaves are jagged. *Hall.*

JAGG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A protuberance or denticulation. The figure of the leaves is divided into so many jagged or scalloped, and curiously indented round the edges. *Ray.*

Take off all the staring straws, twigs, and jagged in the hive, and make them as smooth as possible. *Mort. Husbandry.*

JAGGY. *adj.* [from *jagg*.] Uneven; denticulated.
 His tow'ring crest was glorious to behold;
 His shoulders and his sides were scal'd with gold;
 Three tongues he brandish'd when he charg'd his foes;
 His teeth stood jaggy in three dreadful rows. *Addison.*

Amid' those angles, infinitely strain'd,
 They joyful leave their jaggy fangs behind. *Thomson's Autumn.*

JAGGEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *jagged*.] The state of being denticulated; unevenness.
 First draw rudely your leaves, making them plain with your coal or lead, before you give them their veins or jaggedness. *Peasam on Drawing.*

JAIL. *n. f.* [*gaol*, French.] A gaol; a prison; a place where criminals are confined. See *GAOL*. It is written either way; but commonly by latter writers *jail*.

Away with the dotard, to the *jail* with him. *Shakespeare.*
 A dependant upon him paid six pound ready money, which, poor man, he lived to repent in a *jail*. *Clarendon.*

He sigh'd and turn'd his eyes, because he knew
 'Twas but a larger *jail* he had in view. *Dryden.*

One *jail* did all their criminals restrain,
 Which now the walls of Rome can scarce contain. *Dryden.*

JAILER. *n. f.* [*jail* and *bird*.] One who has been in a jail.
JAILER. *n. f.* [from *jail*.] A gaoler; the keeper of a prison.
 Seeking many means to speak with her, and ever kept from it, as well because she shunn'd it, seeing and disdaining his mind, as because of her jealous *jailers*. *Sidney.*

This is as a *jailer*, to bring forth
 Some monstrous malefactor. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

His pow'r to hollow caverns is confin'd;
 There let him reign, the *jailer* of the wind;
 With hoarse commands his breathing subjects call,
 And boast and bluster in his empty hall. *Dryden's An.*

Palamou, the pri'ner knight,
 Reflex for woe, arose before the light;
 And with his *jailer's* leave, desir'd to breathe
 An air more wholesome than the damp beneath. *Dryden.*

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JAKES. *n. f.* [Of uncertain etymology.] A house of office.
 I will tread this unbolted villain into mortar, and daub the walls of *jakes* with him. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Their fordid avarice rakes
 In excrements, and hires the very *jakes*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
 Some have fill'd the very *jakes* for papers left there by men of wit. *Swift.*

JALAP. *n. f.* [*jalap*, French; *jalapium*, low Latin.]
Jalap is a firm and solid root, of a wrinkled surface, and generally cut into slices, heavy and hard to break; of a faintish smell, and of an acrid and nauseous taste. It was not known in Europe 'till after the discovery of America, and had its name *jalapium*, or *jalapa*, from Xalapa, a town in New Spain, in the neighbourhood of which it was discovered; it is now principally brought from the Madeiras. It is an excellent purgative in all cases where ferous humours are to be evacuated. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

JAM. *n. f.* [I know not whence derived.] A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.

JAMB. *n. f.* [*jambe*, French.] Any supporter on either side, as the posts of a door.
 No timber is to be laid within twelve inches of the fore side of the chimney *jambes*. *Mason's Mech. Exerc.*

JAMBICK. *n. f.* [*jambique*, French; *jambicus*, Latin.] Verses composed of jambick feet, or a short and long syllable alternately: used originally in satire, therefore taken for satire.

In thy felonious heart though venom lies,
 It does but touch thy Irish pen, and dies:
 Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fame
 In keen *jambicks*, but mild anagram. *Dryden.*

To *JANGLE.* *v. n.* [*jangler*, French. *Skinner*.] To altercation; to quarrel; to bicker in words.
 Good wits will be *jangling*; but, gentiles agree,
 This civil war of wits were much better us'd
 On Navarre and his book-men. *Shakespeare. Love's Labour Lost.*

So far am I glad it did do fort,
 As this their *jangling* I esteem a sport. *Shakespeare.*

There is no error which hath not some appearance of probability resembling truth, which when men, who study to be singular, find out, straining reason, they then publish to the world matter of contention and *jangling*. *Ruleigh.*

To *JANGLE.* *v. a.* To make to sound untuneable.
 Now fee that noble and that sovereign reason,
 Like sweet bells *jangled* out of tune and harsh. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

'Ere Gothic forms were known in Greece,
 And in our verse 'ere monkish rhimes
 Had *jangle'd* their fantastick chimes. *Prior.*

JANGLER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A wrangling, chattering, noisy fellow.

JANIZARY. *n. f.* [A Turkish word.] One of the guards of the Turkish king.
 His grand visier, presuming to invest
 The chief imperial city of the West,
 With the first charge compell'd in haste to rise;
 The standards lost, and *janizaries* slain,
 Render the hopes he gave his master vain. *Waller.*

JANNOCK. *n. f.* [probably a corruption of *bancock*.] Oat-bread. A northern word.

JASTY. *adj.* [corrupted from *gentil*, French.] Showy; flattering.
 This sort of woman is a *jasty* flatterer: she hangs on her cloaths, plays her head, and varies her posture. *Speclator.*

JANUARY. *n. f.* [*Januarius*, Latin.] The first month of the year, from *Janus*, to whom it was among the Romans consecrated.

January is clad in white, the colour of the earth at this time, blowing his nails. This month had the name from *Janus*, painted with two faces, signifying providence. *Peasam.*

JAPAN. *n. f.* [from *Japan* in *Asia*, where figured work was originally done.] Work varnished and raised in gold and colours.

The poor girl had broken a large *japan* glass, of great value, with a stroke of her brush. *Swift.*

To *JAPAN.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To varnish, and embellish with gold and raised figures.
 For not the desk with silver nails,
 Nor bureau of expence,
 Nor standish well *japan'd*, avails
 To writing of good sense. *Swift.*

2. To black shoes. A low phrase.
 The god of fire
 Among these gen'rous presents joins his part,
 And aids with foot the new *japaning* art. *Gay's Trivia.*

JAPANNER. *n. f.* [from *japan*.]
 1. One skilled in *japan* work.
 2. A shoeblacker.

The poor have the same itch;
 They change their weekly barber, weekly news,
 Prefer a new *japaner* to their shoers. *Pope's Horace.*

To *JAR.* *v. n.* [from *corpe*, anger, *Saxon*; or *guerre*, war, French; or *garren*, old Teutonic, to clamour.]
 1. To strike together with a kind of short rattle.
 A hollow groan, a murmur'ing wind arose;

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The rings of iron, that on the doors were hung,
 Sent out a *jarring* sound, and harshly rung. *Dryden.*
 My knees tremble with the *jarring* blow. *Gay.*

2. To strike or sound untuneably.
 O, you kind gods!
 Cure this great breach in his abused nature:
 Th' untun'd and *jarring* senses, O, wind up,
 Of this child-changed father. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

I perceive you delight not in musick.
 —Not a whit, when it *jars* so. *Shakespeare.*

A string may *jar* in the best master's hand,
 And the most skilful archer miss his aim. *Roscommon.*

He keeps his temper'd mind, serene and pure,
 And every passion aptly harmoniz'd
 Amid' a *jarring* world. *Thomson's Summer.*

3. To clash; to interfere; to act in opposition; to be inconsistent.
 At last, though long, our *jarring* notes agree. *Shakespeare.*
 For orders and degrees
Jar not with liberty, but well consist. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

Venus concluded his report:
 A *jarring* murmur fill'd the factious court:
 As when a torrent rolls with rapid force,
 The flood, constrain'd within a scanty space,
 Roars horrible. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To quarrel; to dispute.
 When those renowned noble peers of Greece,
 Through stubborn pride, among themselves did *jar*,
 Forgetful of the famous golden fleece,
 Then Orpheus with his harp their strife did bar. *Spenser.*

They must be sometimes ignorant of the means conducing to those ends, in which alone they can *jar* and oppose each other. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

JAR. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A kind of rattling vibration of sound.
 In *r*, the tongue is held stiffly at its whole length, by the force of the muscles; so as when the impulse of breath strikes upon the end of the tongue, where it finds passage, it shakes and agitates the whole tongue, whereby the sound is affected with a trembling *jar*. *Holler's Elements of Speech.*

2. Clash; discord; debate.
 He maketh war, he maketh peace again,
 And yet his peace is but continual *jar*:
 O miserable men, that to him subject are! *Fairy Queen.*

Nath'less, my brother, since we parted are
 Unto this point, we will appease our *jar*. *Hubbard's Tale.*

Force would be right; or rather, right and wrong,
 Between whose endless *jar* justice presides,
 Would lose their names, and so would justice too. *Shakespeare.*

3. A state in which a door unfastened may strike the post; half opened.
 The chattering with dissenters, and dodging about this or t'other ceremony, is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a *jar*, by which no more than one can get in at a time. *Swift.*

4. [*Giarro*, Italian.] An earthen vessel.
 About the upper part of the *jar* there appeared a good number of bubbles. *Boyle.*

He mead for cooling drink prepares,
 Of virgin honey in the *jar*. *Dryden.*

Whist empty *jars* the dire defeat refund. *Garth.*
JARDES. *n. f.* [French.] Hard callous tumours in horses, a little below the bending of the ham on the outside. This distemper in time will make the horse halt, and grow so painful as to cause him to pine away, and become light-bellied. It is most common to managed horses, that have been kept too much upon their haunches. *Farrier's Dict.*

JARGON. *n. f.* [*jargon*, French; *gerisenga*, Spanish.] Unintelligible talk; gabble; gibberish.

Nothing is clearer than mathematical demonstration, yet let one, who is altogether ignorant in mathematicks, hear it, and he will hold it to be plain fustian or *jargon*. *Bramhall.*

From this last to il again what knowledge flows?
 Just as much, perhaps, as flows
 That all his predecessor's rules
 Were empty cant, all *jargon* of the schools. *Prior.*

During the usurpation an infusion of enthusiastic *jargon* prevailed in every writing. *Swift.*

JARGONELLE. *n. f.* See *PEAR*, of which it is a species.

JASHAWK. *n. f.* A young hawk. *Ainsworth.*

JASMINE. *n. f.* [*jymna*, French.] It is often pronounced *jef-jamine*.
 It hath a funnel-shaped flower, consisting of one leaf, which is cut into several segments at the brim, out of whose cup arises the pointal, which afterward becomes the fruit or pod, which, for the most part, grows double and open lengthwise, discovering the seeds, which are oblong, and have a border round them: these are ranged over each other like scales on a house, and are fastened to the placenta. *Miller.*

Thou, like the harmless bee, may'st freely range;
 From *jasmine* grove to grove may'st wander. *Thomson.*

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